THE Boston-AND COUNTRY Gazette, JOURNAL. No. 951.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, June 28, 1773.

BOSTON, June 28.

Monday last in the Afternoon His Excellency the Governor sent the following Message to the House of Representatives,

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I Perceive with Concern for the Honor and Reputation of the Province, that you have passed and caused to be published a Number of Votes or Resolves in which you have, in an unparralelled and most injurious Manner determined the Intentions and Designs of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor in certain private Letters wrote several Years since, the Originals of which, as alledged, have by some Means or other come into your Possession.

Whilst I was the Subject of the Debates occasioned by the Letters I did not think it adviseable to give you any Interruption. Now that you have come to your Determination I must remind you that you are near to the close of the fourth Week of the Session, and that you have done little or none of the Business of the Court.

To prevent all unnecessary Burden upon your Constituents by too long a Session I must desire you to give Dispatch to such Matters as lye before you or are proper to be acted upon by you.

Province-House, 21 *June,* 1773. T. HUTCHINSON.

His Excellency's Message to the House.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I Desire that as soon as may be, you will cause to be laid before me an attested Copy of the Votes, or Resolves, which have passed your House, and have been made Public, and to which, I referred in my Message of Yesterday.

Province-House, 22d. *June,* 1773. T. HUTCHINSON.

Message from the Board to the Governor, June 22. 1773.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Board had returned your Excellency's Letters to the House of Representatives, but have this Day again obtained them with this Restriction, that we by no Means suffer them to go out of our Hands.

Your Message informs us, that if we shall lay before you the original Letters with your Signature, you will "satisfy the Board whether they are genuine or not." Tho' the Board are not at Liberty to lay them before you in the usual Way, yet they have directed their Committee to open the Letters in your Presence, that your Excellency may satisfy yourself with respect to the Hand-writing, and to give you any further Satisfaction not inconsistent with the Restriction before mentioned.

Your Excellency says, we "cannot form a right Judgment of all the Parts of these Letters, unless we should be furnished with the Letters to which your's are wrote by Answer."---As we are desirous of forming a right Judgment in this Matter, we shall with Candour read and consider any Letters your Excellency shall please to lay before us for that Purpose.

His Excellency's Message to the Board.

Gentlemen of the Council,

CErtain Letters have been laid before me which appear to be of my signing. The Disrespect shewn me by the unusual and indecent Restrictions to your Committee, as expressed in your Message, is unprecedented. It can be no Excuse that you had suffered yourselves to be laid under Restraint. The Proposal for it ought to have been rejected by you, as carrying with it strong Suspicion of that Unfairness with which the whole Proceeding relative to these and other Letters had been carried on from the beginning.

I recommend to you to give Dispatch to the Business of the General Court lying before you.

Province-House, 23. *June,* 1773. T. HUTCHINSON.

Answer of the House to the Governor's Message of the 21st Instant.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House have maturely considered your Message of the 21st Instant, and fully apprehend that had we not passed and caused to be published the Votes and Resolves upon the Letters referred to in your Message, we should have betrayed a total want of a proper Attention, not only to the Honor and Reputation of the Province, but true interest of our Constituents, however unparallelled and injurious your Excellency is pleased to represent them; and can assure your Excellency that this House came possessed of those Letters in a manner truly honorable.—Had your Excellency duly considered that these Letters contained Matters of a very extraordinary Nature, and that we have already passed upon divers Matters of a public as well as a private Nature, you would have judged it needless to have reminded us that we are near the close of the fourth Week of the Session; we are however answerable to none but our Constituents for the time we spend in doing the part of public Business which they have chosen us to transact, and are clearly of Opinion that we are at present the sole Judges of the Time that is necessary for us to take in deliberating and determining upon all Matters that may properly come under our Consideration.

ALL Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

To the Printer of the GAZETTEER.

THE truly patriotic struggle which our brother subjects on the other side of the Atlantic ocean are now making in order to preserve their Judges from being dependant on the Crown, deserves the good wishes and hearty assistance of every true friend to liberty; it is, in fact, a struggle whether their posterity shall be freemen or slaves. The greatest inroad that ever was made into the constitution of the English government took place on our Henry the second dividing the whole kingdom into six divisions, and *nominating* an itinerant Judge to go twice a year through each division, what we now call the *circuit*. Henry the second did not live long enough to *appoint* these itinerant Judges, he only *nominated* them. His son *Richard* did not carry this commission into execution; but his next successor, King John, took the opportunity of the then tumultuous times, and actually appointed these Itinerant Judges. Upon no better foundation have our Kings of England assumed to themselves the *prerogative* as they call it, of not only *appointing*, but *salarizing* the other Judges in Westminster-hall. Before this innovation in the state the freeholders in every county were the sole judges of all civil and criminal delinquencies, except indeed such offences as were committed within the King's verge. But our constitution having authorized our Kings to appoint a Judge to determine all controversies arising within the limits of the palace, or royal residence, they first by one stretch of the Constitution nominated itinerant Judges, and then by another stretch of what they call their prerogative, they saddled this kingdom with a dozen Judges, thirteen to the dozen. How and in what manner, and to what purposes, these King's Judges have construed, perverted, and distorted the laws of the land, is known to every one who has read the history of this country. Their unanimous opinion upon ship money, (was there no other instance of their partiality to *that* side which *pays* them) sufficiently declares on what principles it was that the Crown intended they should act, on certain occasions. To prevent a similar encroachment on the rights and liberties of our brother subjects in Boston, they are now opposing and with great justice, those salaries which the Crown, it seems, has granted to the Judges of their *Superior Court* there: And though this contest appears trivial to us on this side the Atlantic, who have been habituated for four or five centuries patiently to see Judges appointed and *salarized* by the Crown, yet it is a matter of infinite weight on the other side of the Atlantic; for the determination of this single point determines, as I said before, whether their descendants are to be freemen or slaves.

No CROWN LAWYER,
Nor CROWN LAW.

Copy of a Letter returned with those sign'd *Tho. Hutchinson, And^w Oliver*, &c. from *England.*

Narraganset, 22d December 1767.

SIR, *To Dr Moffat*

I AM now withdrawn to my little country villa, where, tho' I am more retired from the busy world, yet I am still involop'd with uneasy reflections for a turbulent, degenerate, ungrateful continent, and the opposition I have met with in my indefatigable endeavours to secure our property in this colony, but hitherto without success. —The times are so corrupted and the conflict of parties so predominant, that faction is blind, or shuts her eyes to the most evident truths that cross her designs, and believes in any absurdities that assists to accomplish her purposes under the prostitution and prostration of an infatuated government.——Judge then, my dear sir, in what a critical situation the fortunes of we poor Europeans must be among them.

We have not been able to recover our property for years past, how great soever our exigencies may have been, unless we soothed them into a complyance:—We are unwilling to enter into a litis-contestation with them, because the perversion of their iniquitous courts of justice are so great, that experience has convinced us we had better loose half, to obtain the other quietly, than pursue compulsary measures:—We are also afraid to apply to a British parliament for relief, as none can be effectually administered without a change of government, and a better administration of justice introduced; and was it known here, that we made such application home, not only our fortuses would be in greater jeopardy, but our lives endangered by it before any salutary regulations cou'd take place.——We are sensible of the goodness of the KING and PARLIAMENT, but how far, or in what space of time our grievance, as a few individuals, might weigh against the influence of a charter government, we are at a loss to determine.

In 1761, I arrived in America, which circumstance you probably remember well:—With great industry, caution and circumspection, I have not only reduced our demands, and regulated our connections in some measure, but kept my head out of a HALTER which you had the honor to grace.(1) (Pray Doctor how did it feel? The subject is stale, but I must be a little funny with you on the occasion.) Much still remains to be done, and after all my best endeavours, my constituents, from a moderate calculation, cannot loose less than £. 50,000 sterling, by the baneful constitution of this colony, and the corruption of their courts of judicature. *It is really a very affecting and melancholly consideration*

Under a deep sense of the infirmities of their constitution; the innovations which they have gradually interwoven among themselves; and stimulated by every act of forbearance, lenity and patience, we have indulged our correspondents until deluges of bankruptcys have ensued, insolvent acts liberated them from our just demands, and finally, had our indisputable accounts refused admission for our proportion of the small remains, untill colony creditors were first paid, and the whole absorbed. We have had vessels made over to us for the satisfaction of debts, and after bills of sales were executed, carried off in open violence and force by Capt. Snip-snap of Mr. No body's appointment, and when we sued him for damages, recover'd a louse. We have in our turn been sued in our absence, and condemned *ex parte* in large sums for imaginary damages, for which we can neither obtain a trial, nor redress. They refuse us an appeal to the king in council; the money must be paid when their executions become returnable; and were we to carry it home by way of complaint, it wou'd cost us two or three hundred pounds sterling to prosecute, and after all, when his Majesty's decrees comes over in our favour, and refunding the money can no longer be evaded, I expect their effects will be secured, their body's released by the insolvent act, and our money, both principal, interest and expences irrecoverably gone.—Is not our case grievous?—We have in actions founded upon notes of hand, been cast in their courts of judicature.—We have appeal'd to his Majesty in council for redress, got their verdicts reversed, and obtain'd the King's decrees for our money, but *that is all*: for altho' I have had them by me above twelve months, and employed two eminent lawyers to enforce them into execution conformable to the colony law, yet we have not been able to recover a single shilling, tho' we have danced after their courts and assembly's above THIRTY DAYS. *in vain* to accomplish that purpose only: Consider my dear sir,

[*See last Page for the Remainder.*] 315

what

I See page 309. V See the Letters pa. 1144. 1 vid. pa. 311. 2 vid in Index under Judges, and proceedings of Town's, in Index under Towns. & proceedings of Town of Boston, pa. 1085. (1) vid pa. 178 Vol. I. (2) Answered page 313

(e) vid Letter with all the references page 1146, &c

(g) pa. 167, 874, vol. 2.

(h) pa. 151, vol. 2.

* vid their Letters pa. 831, &c. vol. 2.

) vid arrival of Army &c pa. 263-297.

† Journal of Times (2) pa. 323, &c. vol. 2. (f) pa. 60, vol. 3.

¶ vid Letter with all the references pa. 1150, &c.

(i) pa. 141, &c. vol. 2.

(k) pa. 157, vol. 2.

(l) pa. 162, vol. 2.

(m) pa. 241, vol. 2.

(n) vid Barnard's Letter pa. 883, vol. 2.

(o) vid Bill stating all pa. 274, vol. 2.

(p) vid Council's Letters pa. 603, to 612, vol. 2.

(q) pa. 251, vol. 2.

(r) vid Barnard's Letter pa. 463, to pa. 466, & pa. 831, & vol. 2.

(s) pa. 263, 277, vol. 2.

§ vid Letter with all the references pa. 1155.

— vid molasses, vid pa. 9, vol. 2, on Sea, pa. 735, vol. 1.

(t) pa. 158, vol. 2.

(u) vid Barnard's Letter pa. 465, vol. 2.

(w) vid Mills declaration page 928, & Campbell's ditto, page 935.

(b) By Turning to the following Letters in Marginal notes, the all the references, &c. & remarks

In COUNCIL, June 24, 1773.

Message from the Council to the Governor, June 24.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Board have considered your Excellency's Message received this Day. They are humbly of Opinion, that the Restrictions in their Committee inserted to disrespect to your Excellency, nor were they intended as such; and if they were unusual and unprecedented, it was because the occasion upon which that Committee was appointed, was original and unprecedented likewise. The Board think it not only a sufficient Excuse, but a full Justification of them, in laying such Restrictions on their Committee, that they could upon no other Terms obtain the Letters, to be laid before your Excellency, agreeable to your Proposal in your Message of the 19th Instant; and are at a Loss to conceive, how such Restriction could carry with it the least Suspicion of Unfairness on the Part of the Board; which was very far from their Intention.

The End which the Board had in View in laying these Letters before your Excellency was not so much to obtain Satisfaction for themselves as to their Genuineness, as to give your Excellency an Opportunity to lay any Thing you might think proper to lay before the Board, when those Letters should come under their Consideration.

The Board will give all Attention to your Excellency's Recommendation to them, to give Dispatch to the Business of the General Court lying before them.

Report of the Committee on the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor's Letters, with the Resolves about the genuineness of said Letters, June 24. 1773.

¶ THE Committee having made Report to this Board on the (6) Letters of Governor Hutchinson, dated, June 18th, August 4th, 4th October, 20th Dec. 1768, 20th January and 20th Oct. 1769, and written while he was Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, and on the four letters of Lieutenant-Governor Oliver, dated 7th May 1767, 11th May 1768, 13th Feb. and 12th August 1769, and written when he was Secretary of the Province. All which Letters were referred to said Committee the 22d Instant:

Unanimously RESOLVED, that the said six Letters clearly appear to this Board from the Letters themselves and from the declaration in the Governor's Message received this Day, to be truly genuine Letters of his Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; and as such are to be considered.

Also unanimously RESOLVED, that the said four Letters clearly appear to this Board from the Letters themselves to be truly genuine Letters of the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq; and as such are to be considered.

June 25, 1773. The Report of the Committee aforesaid was accepted, and is as follows.

IN considering the Letters referred by the Honorable Board to their Committee—the Committee thought it proper to select from them some of the Paragraphs, that appeared the most exceptionable, and to make on them such Observations as naturally and most obviously arise from the Subject: and from the whole to form a result, that the Paragraphs & Observations would justify. These Observations are made with the utmost Regret, not only on account of the distinguished Stations of the Honorable Letter-Writers, but also on account of the Opinion, which has been entertained of their good Disposition to promote the Interests and Welfare of the Province.

The Letters we shall first Notice are the Six (14) with the Signature of his Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; Governor of this Province. They were all written while he was Lieut. Governor, and except the last in the Administration of Governor Bernard.

His Excellency's Letter dated Boston the 18th June, 1768, gives an Account of the withdraw of the Commissioners of the Customs from the Town, represented to be in consequence of a Mob raised by the Seizure of a Sloop some days before; and he is pleased to observe that "no Notice was taken of their Extravagance in the time of it, nor any Endeavours by any Authority except the Governor the next day, to discover and punish the Offenders." (a) The Governor pressed the Council to assist him with their Advice, but they declined and evaded, calling it a Brush or small Disturbance by Boys and Negroes, not considering how much it must be resented in England that the Officers of the Crown should think themselves obliged to quit the Place of their Residence, and go on board a King's Ship for Safety, and all the internal Authority of the Province take no Notice of it." (b) This Representation remarkably corresponds with Governor Bernard's (c) We shall here only remark, that no Notice could be taken of the Mob's "Extravagance in the time of it, as it happened in the Evening, was sudden, and of short continuance." That the next day being Saturday, not only the Governor but the Council with him, agreed that an Examination should be made into the Affair, in order to the discovery and Punishment of the Offenders; for which purpose the Governor appointed the next Monday morning. But for Reasons known to himself he then put off the Examination, and never after renewed the Appointment for it. The Council therefore did not need the Governor to press them to assist him with their advice, nor did they decline or evade it: all which is manifest from their Defence of themselves in their Proceedings on the 28th of July 1768, and in their Letter to Lord Hillsborough of the 15th of April 1769; Which shew, not only that Governor Bernard's Representation of the Conduct of the Council in this Affair, but also that Governor Hutchinson's similar Representation of it, is unkind, injurious and unjust. (d) And this Unkindness, Injury and Injustice were increased by his referring Mr. Whately (or whoever this Correspondent was) to the Letter-Bearer "for a more full Account," and by so doing giving the Weight of his Authority to every Thing which might be represented by one, who went to England as a Complainant, and with a high Spirit of Resentment against the People here. (f)

To elucidate more fully the Injustice of his Excellency's Representation, we beg Leave to annex hereto some Extracts from the Council's Letter to Lord Hillsborough above mentioned.*

His Excellency's next Letter dated August 1768, attempts to justify the conduct of the Commissioners of the Customs, that is, "four of them," particularly in their withdraw from the Town: and seems in some parts of it calculated to invalidate what the Council had said concerning them in their answer to Governor Bernard on the 29th of July 1768, wherein the Board declares, "that the Commissioners were not obliged to quit the Town, that there never had been any insult offered to them, and that their quitting the Town was a voluntary act of their own." (g)

His Excellency says concerning them, "It is now pretended they need not to have withdrawn; and that Mr. Williams had stood his ground without any injury, altho' the mob beset his house. But there never was that spirit raised against the under officers as against the Commissioners, I mean four of them." — There appeared a much higher spirit against Mr. Williams than against the Commissioners before they absconded: and as he stood his ground without any injury, altho' the mob beset his house, so it may be justly inferred that they also might have stood their ground at least till their houses had been beset, which never had happened.—"I do not believe (continues his Excellency) if the mob had seized them, there was any authority able and willing to have rescued them." There was no just occasion for this declaration, as the Commissioners had not been seized, nor the least attempt made for that purpose. If "after they had withdrawn the Town signified to the Governor by a message that it was expected or desired they should not return (") And if "it was then the general voice, that it would not be safe for them to return," which is affirmed by his Excellency, it would not from thence follow, that "after all this the sons of liberty" were mistaken in saying "they deserted or abdicated:" for all this might be, and undoubtedly was, occasioned by their imprudent withdraw. (h)

By the said Letter his Excellency appears to have encouraged the carrying into effect a measure which the Commissioners and Governor Bernard had been earnestly pursuing, namely, the procuring regiments to be sent hither: for he is pleased to say in that letter, that "with all the aid you can give to the officers of "the Crown, they will have enough to do to maintain the au- "thority of government and to carry the laws into execution. "If they are discountenanced, neglected or fail of support from "you, they must submit to every thing the present opposers of "government think fit to require of them." So far as his Excellency has been instrumental in procuring regiments to be sent hither, he has been instrumental in effecting a measure which has been productive of great confusion and bloodshed.

In the letter of the 4th of October 1768, his Excellency mentions that "many of the common people have been in a frenzy, and talk'd of dying in defence of their liberties;" that "too many of rank above the vulgar, and some in public posts have countenanced and encouraged them until they increased so much in their numbers, and in their opinion of their importance as to submit to government no further than they thought proper. The legislative powers have been influenced by them, and the executive powers entirely lost their force." That "there has been continual danger of mobs and insurrections"—That for 4 or 5 weeks past the distemper has been growing, and I confess I have not been without some apprehensions for myself."——

On the representation here given we would observe, that altho' the state of things at this time was greatly disordered, the greatness of the disorder more immediately arose from these causes, viz. from the conduct of the Commissioners about and in consequence of the seizure on the 10th of June; from the ministerial order that the House of Representatives should rescind certain Resolves of the former House; from the dissolution of the General Court for the refusal to rescind; from the rumours that regiments were sent for; from the certain information of their being ordered hither; from Gov. Bernard's repeated refusal to call an assembly in which the People in these distressed circumstances could place their confidence; and from the apprehension among them, whether well grounded or not is immaterial, that they were to be subjected to the will of the said Governor, who, if he ever had any, had lost all regard for them; and was then manifestly undermining their liberties and privileges.

In such a state of things, was it not to be expected that the People would be unruly; and that they would manifest their uneasiness by disorders and irregularity? But notwithstanding the variety of causes operating to produce disorder, it was not carried to the height represented in the above-mentioned letter of the tendency and design of which could not be to allay the resentment, which former representations had occasioned.

The same letter further represents, that "While we were in this state, news came of two regiments being ordered from Halifax, and soon after two more from Ireland." The minds of People were more and more agitated; broad hints were given that the troops should never land. A barrel of tar was placed upon the beacon, in the night to be fired to bring in the Country, when the troops appeared; and all the authority of the Government was not strong enough to remove it. (i) It is very true that on the news of those regiments being ordered hither, the minds of People were in great agitation; and at that time the barrel was placed on the beacon, where it continued several days, during the violence of the agitation. But when it had somewhat abated, the Sheriff with one or two assistants went to the beacon, and the latter, in the presence of a number of people, took down the barrel; which instead of a barrel of tar proved to be an empty nail-barrel, yet there as a scarecrow, or more probably put there by some wanton lads to make for themselves diversion: But however it got there, and whatever might be the purposes to be answered by it, it was ill-suited for a signal to be fired in the night to bring in the Country when the troops appeared; and there was no foundation for saying, that "all the authority of the Government was not strong enough to remove it." (k) (17)

His Excellency mentioning the arrival of the troops from Halifax, says "Two regiments are landed, but a new grievance is now raised: The troops are by Act of Parliament to be quartered no where else but in the barracks until they are full. There are barracks enough at the Castle to hold both regiments. It is therefore against the act to bring any of them into town. This was started by the Council in their answer to the Governor, which, to make themselves popular, they in an unprecedented way published, and have alarmed all the Province: For altho' none but the most contracted minds could put such a construction upon the act, yet after this declaration of the Council nine tenths of the People suppose it just." (l) We have examined the act of Parliament referred to and the then Council's construction of it, and we are clearly of opinion that their construction of it is just; altho' by thus giving our opinion we involve ourselves in the censure cast upon that Council. (m) With respect to their publishing the declaration in an unprecedented way, to make themselves popular, they have wholly vindicated themselves against this charge, † which with great virulence was urged against them by Governor Bernard, (n) which his Excellency Governor Hutchinson thought proper to adopt. (o) He is pleased to add, "I wish the act had been better expressed, but it is absurd to suppose the Parliament intended to take from the King the direction of his forces, by ordering them to a place where any of the Colonies might think fit to build barracks." (p) There is manifestly room for distinction: be were forces on their march and resident forces. With respect to the latter, of which character were the regiments sent hither, it is not absurd to suppose that Parliament intended (not to take from the King the direction of them, but) in any Colonies where they are stationed, to confine them, during their stay, to the barracks there provided, if sufficient to accommodate them. (q) It is besides ungrateful, says his Excellency, for it is known to many that this provision was brought into the bill after it had been framed without it, from mere favour to the Colonies." (r) If this provision was brought into the bill to favour the Colonies, it was intended by Parliament to have an effectual operation in their favour; and would have so operated in the Colony, had not Governor Bernard controuled it. But we cannot see with what propriety the Council is chargeable with ingratitude for endeavouring that the said provision should answer the very purpose for which it was brought into the act. (s)

In the letter dated the 10th of December, 1768, his Excellency writes, "that a number of the Council have agreed upon a humble address or petition to Parliament, and that it will be sent by the ship to Mr. Bollan, to be presented. Mr. Danforth, who is President of the Council, told the Governor, upon enquiry, that it was sent to him to sign, and he supposed the rest of the Council who had met together would sign after him in order, but he since found that they had wrote over his name, By order of Council." (t) On which he is pleased to observe, that this "makes it appear to be an act of Council." (u) (16) (p)

(p) This Petition was for the repeal of the Americas revenue act. A similar one had been prepared and was under consideration of the Council at the time of Governor Bernard's proroguing the General Court in June 1768, and could have been completed the same day: but though strongly importuned he would not suffer it to be done. After the prorogation and consequent dissolution, the Council could not act as a body without him, as it was with much difficulty they obtained his consent to the petitioning. However the Petition was at length agreed to, as he was desired by the Council to send it to Lord Hillsborough: he said before his Majesty: He sent it accordingly, but with such comments as tended to defeat it. (q) A number of the Council apprized of this, agreed to petition the two Houses of Parliament in seperate Petitions for the repealing the said act. Governor Hutchinson's letter above quoted relates wholly to one of these Petitions. (r) The Petition itself will shew, that there was no intention it should appear "to be an act of Council." The printed Votes of the House of Commons of the 25th of Jan. 1769, fully the same thing. It is there said, that Alderman Beckford "offered to the House a Petition purporting to be the Petition of the major part of His Majesty's Council of the Province of Massachusets-Bay, signed Samuel Danforth, President of the Council in the name of the major part of the Council aforesaid." (s) In the Petition itself further shews in the first paragraph of it, that the Council, by the dissolution of the General Court, were rendered unable in their legislative capacity to address the King, and that the other Members of the Council live too remote to join with the Petitioners. All which demonstrates that the account above given of the Petition is erroneous, and that the Petition itself could not "appear to be an act of Council." (t) (p)

The same Letter further represents, that "its proper it should be known that the whole is no more than the doings of a part of the Council only, altho' even that is not very material, for if they had all been present without the Governor's summons the meeting would have been irregular and unconstitutional, and ought to be discountenanced and censured." — I have known no instance here [of the Council's meeting and doing business without the Governor, until within three or four months past. (p) It is manifest from what is said above, that the foremention'd Petition was not meant to be, and could not be understood to be an act of Council:" and therefore the meeting of divers Members of the Council about it, tho' not summoned by the Governor, was neither irregular nor unconstitutional, nor ought to be discountenanced and censured: nor have the Council been censured in any instance whatever (except in their legislative capacity during the sitting of the General Court) done or attempted to do any act of Council without the Governor, notwithstanding the unjust suggestion to the contrary. (16) (p)

His Excellency "thought it very necessary the circumstances of this proceeding should be known," and that "it would be fit it should not be known that the intelligence comes from him."

The knowledge of the true circumstances of this proceeding could not invalidate the Petition, nor prejudice the character of the Petitioners: but the detail his Excellency has given, which in some parts of it, seems founded on the information of Governor Bernard, had a tendency and probably operated to do both. And it were to be wished that as he thought it necessary the circumstances should be known, he had taken care to be rightly informed. (u) But what necessity he could lie under, or what official call he could then have to give any account about the proceedings of the Council, is by no means apparent. However if there was a necessity, it may be apprehended it might have more naturally operated to produce a representation in favour of the Petition: especially at a time when it was known a former Petition of the Council had been treacherously marred by Governor Bernard; when he was doing every thing in his power to destroy the constitution of the Province, and to subject it to the other Colonies to Revenue Acts; and when by this and

* "The Governor [Bernard] has found great fault with the Conduct of the Council towards the Commissioners. "The Virulence with which they have been treated, seems, he says, to be too violent to be the Effect of public Zeal only, without the Interference of private Animosity." The Council, my Lord, even if they had been influenced by more motives of Resentment, could justify all they have either said or done with regard to the Commissioners, who in divers of their Letters to the Governor, which he laid before the Council, have treated the Council in a very unbecoming Manner; one of which Letters, in the time of it, the Council would have animadverted on, but to prevent their doing themselves Justice, the Governor withdrew it. They have not however been actuated by Resentment or private Animosity, but by a Regard for the Town and Province: both which the Commissioners, whatever they may have done by their Letters and Memorials to Administration, have greatly abused by their retiring (under the Pretence of Safety) on board one of His Majesty's Ships, and afterwards to the Castle: intending thereby that their Memorials should have the stronger Effect. But my Lord, their retiring was voluntary—they were not compelled to it—they had never been attacked, and 'tis highly probable never would have been, unless they themselves had first concerted the Plan of the Attack;—and that they had concerted such a Plan seems probable, from their ordering the Seizure of the Sloop Liberty on the 10th of June, with such Circumstances of Violence, and at such a Time of Day, as indicated a Design to create a Disturbance, which accordingly happened; and which, tho' trifling in Comparison with what it has been represented, they improved as a plausible Reason, on which to justify their voluntary Flight." ——— "Now we have had Occasion to mention the Riot of the 10th of June, we cannot refrain mentioning one Circumstance concerning it, which is, that the Morning after it happened being Saturday, the Governor with the Advice of the Council, appointed a Committee of such Members of the Board as were qualified to act as Justices of the Peace in the County of Suffolk, to make Enquiry into the particular Facts as soon as may be, and report to the Governor in Council, that so they might take proper Measures on so interesting an Occasion; and the Governor desired the Committee to meet him on Monday morning, in order with him to proceed on the Enquiry: but on that Morning instead of proceeding on the Enquiry he postponed it, as appears by the Council Minutes, and never after resumed it. This seemed strange in the Time of it, but the Reason appears more clearly since our seeing the printed Votes of the House of Commons, wherein among the Papers on American Affairs, laid before that House, there are mentioned Depositions relative to the said Riot: enclosed to your Lordship in Governor Bernard's Letter, dated June 14, 1768, and mentioned in the said Votes.

Now my Lord, is it any Way uncharitable to suppose the Governor postponed the Enquiry with the said Justices, in order that there might be no Contradiction between the Depositions that might have been thus jointly taken, and such as he had each sent to your Lordship? Was it not more likely my Lord, that a true State of the Facts might have been brought forth by such a joint Enquiry, than by a seperate one? On the one Hand, it might be said, the Justices without the Governor would be most inquisitive after Facts and Circumstances that would place the Deponents in the most favourable light; & on the other hand, that the Governor might run into the contrary extreme, which would place them in the worse light; and if this should be the probable on both hands, from both of them conjunctly, the exact State of facts might have been expected. It is therefore greatly to be regretted, and argues a Disposition and Design in the Governor to represent Things in the worst Light, that he postponed, and never after resumed the Enquiry: and the Representations contained in authenticated Copies of Six Letters transmitted to us are a Demonstration of such a Disposition; and of a Disposition, under Pretence of magnifying the King's Power, to make his own arbitrary and uncontrolable." (e)

† See the Council's printed Letter to the Earl of Hillsborough dated April 15, 1769. pa. 603. vol. 2.

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(1) pa. 1159, &c. (2) pa. 1165, &c. (3) pa. 1168, &c. (4) pa. 1174, &c. (5) pa. 1159, &c. (6) pa. 1144, &c. (a) vid Marginal Note in Letters for references, pa. 1144, &c. (b) See Barnards Letters, pa. 850 to 858, vol. 2. (c) See Councils defence, with references to the above pa. 603, vol. 2. & pa. 265, vol. 2.

(c) pa. 1155, (d) pa. 1146 & 1156

By Returning to the following Letter, all the 31h references, &c, are in the Marginal Notes, which see, also the

tion of the General Court the regular channel of petitioning Parliament was shut up. In such a state of things it was justly to be expected that every friend to the Province, if he could not promote, would at least do nothing to frustrate a Petition, the object of which was in any sort the good of the Province, but especially a Petition praying for the repeal of the American Revenue Acts, which had been the occasion of so much uneasiness and confusion in this Colony in particular, and the Colonies in general. But even this Petition could not escape the animadversions of his Excellency Governor Hutchinson.

In the Letter of the 20th of Jan. 1769, his Excellency expresses his great Obligations to his Correspondent (who appears to be of the best Authority) for the very clear and full Account of Proceedings in Parliament, which he had received from him, and by which he had in a great Measure defeated the ill Designs of the Enemies of Government in giving out "that their Friends in Parliament were increasing, & all Things would soon be on the old Footing; in other words, that all acts imposing duties would be repeal'd, the Commissioners Board dissolved, the Customs put on the old footing, and illicit Trade be carried on with little or no Hazard." —He observes that "what Marks of Resentment the Parliament will show, whether they will be upon the Province in general or particular Persons, is extremely uncertain, but that they will be placed somewhere is most certain," that "this is most certainly a crisis. I really wish that there may not have been the least Degree of Severity beyond what is absolutely necessary to maintain, I think I may say to you, the Dependance which a Colony ought to have upon the Parent State; but if no Measures shall have been taken to secure this Dependence, or nothing more than some declaratory Acts or Resolves, it is all over with us. The Friends of Government will be utterly disheartned, and the Friends of Anarchy will be afraid of nothing, be it ever so extravagant."—"I never think of the Measures necessary for the peace and good order of the Colonies without pain. There must be an abridgment of what are called English Liberties." —His Excellency's mind is here so clearly expressed, that it stands in no need of comments and elucidation.

In the sixth and last letter, dated 20th Octo. 1769, his Excellency says, "My opinion upon the combinations of the merchants I gave you very fully."—"It is not possible that provision for dissolving these combinations and subjecting all who do not renounce them to penalties adequate to the offence, should not be made the first week the Parliament meets. Certainly all parties will unite in so extraordinary a case, if they never do in any other."—"I must beg the favour of you to keep secret every thing I write." All the remark we shall make here is, that it is an unhappiness his Excellency had occasion, from the errors of his representations, to lay his friends under the injunction of secrecy; that "the Party here" might not be informed "of the contents of his letters."

Thus have the Committee taken a general view of Governor Hutchinson's six letters; on some of which, wherein the Council has been censured, or the propriety of their conduct questioned, we have been more particular in our remarks, many of the present Board being members of that Council, and concerned in the proceedings complained of. vid pa. 313.

The Committee now proceed to consider the Letters of the Honorable Andrew Oliver, Esq. Lieutenant Governor.

HIS Honor's Letter of the 7th of May, 1767, appears to have been wrote with an intention to procure the passing of an Act or Acts of Parliament to raise a Revenue in America, after the Province had been restored to quiet by the repeal of the Stamp Act. This is apparent from his assertion, calculated to excite the resentment of Parliament, that those who had been busy in fomenting disturbances plumed themselves much upon the Victory they had gained by the repeal; his representing the Officers of the Crown as having lost all their weight and influence, and rendered perfectly insignificant by means of their dependance on the People for a support; and on this account struggling hard between Duty to the Crown and a Regard to themselves. He observes, that as they are very few they may easily be provided for, and expressly says that such Provision is necessary to the restoration and support of the King's Authority. He suggests a way in which new Revenue Acts may be carried into effect, by shewing how a certain Mode of Opposition to them may be defeated; adding in a kind of triumph at the prospect, that "then the game would be over."

In his Letter of the 22th of May, 1768, he implicitly points out the Necessity of sending Troops into the Province; acquainting his Correspondent, that it had been given out, that no person who receives a Stipend from the Government at home should live in the Country, that Government wanted some effectual support, that the People had at length got to act upon a settled Plan, and the Government here was too weak to subdue their turbulent Spirits.

In his Letter of the 13th of February 1769, he seems to confirm what he had in the last mentioned Letter suggested of the Utility of sending Troops. He speaks of the quiet Reception they met with at their Arrival as not at all surprising to him, tho' he was "sorry there was Occasion for sending them." He subscribes the Conduct of the Council for that Year, agreeably with the same Temper and Disposition that actuated him the Year next ensuing, in giving a certain Description respecting the Measures of the Board to procure a Removal of the Troops from the Town of Boston. He makes the Address of a Number of the Council to General Gage, in which they intimated that the sending of Troops was unnecessary, a Subject of Ridicule; with Pleasure recites and adopts an impertinent Burlesque of one Mr. Ingersoll on a Part of that Address—and refers to the good Sense of the Gentleman to whom he writes, to make other Remarks thereon, and to trace the Influence of the Populace under which it was penned; acquainting him that the Disturbers of our Peace had taken great Advantage of such Aids from People in Office and Power. He tells the Gentleman, he was confirmed in an Opinion he had long before taken up, that if there should be no Way to take off the original Incendiaries, they would continue to poison the Minds of the People—which Opinion of his Honor thus communicated, might possibly give rise to the extending the Act of Henry the VIIIth to the Colonies. While he mentions that some with Fear and Trembling soon expect the Decision of Parliament on American Affairs, he sufficiently hints the Pleasure which would be derived to himself from their adopting severe Measures against the Colonies, which it seems, he was encouraged to expect by a Letter from the Gentleman to whom he was writing, communicated by the then Lieut. Governor Hutchinson. He proposes an essential Alteration of the Constitution of this Province; and to engage the Gentleman, who had in his Letter abovementioned, observed upon some Defects therein, heartily to attempt such an Alteration, he speaks with great Dislike of the Method of appointing Grand Juries established by the Provincial Laws, and mentions the Exceptions to which the present Mode of Election of Councellors is liable. Upon the latter he greatly enlarges, and furnishes his Correspondent with entirely new Plan for modelling the Government in future, both as to the first Appointment of Councellors and the Means of providing for a Succession. And altho' he is pleased to call this Plan a Reverie, he does not fail to intimate an Expectation that the Person to whom it was addressed would endeavor to apply it to some good Purpose. (2) (3)

In his last of the 12th of August, 1769, he resumes the subject begun in his first letter, respecting the necessity of making provision for the support of the Crown officers, and thereby rendering them independant of the People. He speaks of the Assembly's withholding the usual Grant to the Chief Justice, which might naturally be understood of their withholding all Support from him, tho' they only withheld an additional Grant, made sometimes, but not every Year, to the Chief Justice, over and above the Salary he had in common with the other Justices of the same Court. He asserts, that while the Friends of Government, and the Officers of the Crown, are left to an abject Dependance on the very People who are undermining it's Authority, which must be understood of the General Assembly on whom they depended for a Support, Great Britain will never recover that Respect which the Colonies have been wont to pay to the Parent State: And he concludes with soliciting a Pension of Three Hundred Pounds sterling, per Annum, for himself. (3)

On the whole the Committee are humbly of Opinion that from the Letters of his Excellency *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; it will clearly appear,

That in giving an Account of the Seizure on the 10th of June, 1768, his Excellency unnecessarily affirmed, that no Endeavours were used the next Day by any Authority, except the Governor, to discover and punish the Offenders; and, when the Council was called upon by the Governor to assist him with their Advice, unjustly charged them with Evasion, and with declining to give him that Assistance. (5) (d)

That the Commissioners of the Customs having unnecessarily deserted the Town, his Excellency by his Letter of Aug. 1768, endeavoring to exculpate them declares that he did not "believe if the Mob had seized them, there was any authority able & willing to have rescued them;" by which clause, and by other clauses in the same letter, recommending that further aid and support be given to the officers of the Crown to enable them "to maintain the authority of government, and to carry the laws into execution," his Excellency did excite to the prosecuting a measure which had been efficaciously recommended to administration, viz. The sending of regiments hither, which has been productive of so much confusion and bloodshed. (5) (d)

That his Excellency's letter of the 4th of October, 1768, contains a very exaggerated representation of the disordered state of the province; and greatly tended to inflame the resentment of administration still further against the town and province. (5)

That in the same letter his Excellency unjustly censured the Council, and by's of them what had a tendency to bring on them the displeasure of his Majesty for their conduct about quartering the troops; and charged them with ingratitude for proceeding according to the requisitions of the Mutiny Act: In which proceedings they acted not only agreeable to the letter, but agreeable also to the spirit and intention of the said act. (5)

That his Excellency's letter of the 12th of December, 1768, unjustly censured a number of the council and had a tendency to bring on them the censure of administration for what is represented in the said letter to be their conduct in petitioning parliament for the repeal of the American revenue acts. (5)

That the said representation being greatly erroneous, & reflecting great dishonor on the petitioners, manifestly tended to defeat the prayer of the petition, and would have been at any time unkind and injurious to the province, but was more especially so, at a time when all regular approach by petition to parliament had been, and then was by Governor Bernard interrupted and prevented. (5)

That his Excellency, who does not appear to have thought the sending of troops hither indicated a sufficient resentment, did by his letter of the 20th of January, 1769, manifestly approve, and therein intimated the propriety of further marks of resentment, to be shewn by parliament, either on the province in general, or on particular persons. (6)

That by the same letter it appears it was his Excellency's opinion that other measures than declaratory acts and resolves were necessary to secure the dependence of the Colonies, and strongly recommended such measures; and declares that there must be an abridgement of what are called English liberties. (6)

And from the letters of the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq; it will clearly appear,

That he had it in design to promote the passing of acts of parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, with a view to his own personal emolument, and rendering the officers of the Crown independant of the people. (6)

That by the representation contained in his letter dated 11th May 1768 of the temper of the people, and the want of some effectual support to government, which he speaks of as too weak to subdue their turbulent spirits, he not only had it in his intention, but probably became instrumental to introduce a military force into the province. (6)

And that by representing the Council as wholly under the influence of the populace, in his letter the 13th of February 1769, he intended to prepare the way for the adoption of his plan, proposed in the same letter, for subverting the constitution, and, in a great measure, destroying the liberties of this People. (6)

And it further appears,

That the exaggerations, and misrepresentations, contained in the said Letters of Governor *Hutchinson* and Lieut. Governor *Oliver*, collectively considered, have had an unhappy Tendency, and have probably operated, to bring upon this Province the displeasure of our Gracious Sovereign; to procure the Armaments, which have been sent hither, and are expressive of it; to prevent a redress of our Grievances, and to alienate the mutual affection, and dissolve the Union, which ought always to subsist between Great Britain and her Colonies. (5) (6)

Wherefore as duty and loyalty to the King, affection to the Mother Country, and Regard for this Province, must influence the Friends of them to desire the removal of causes productive of such effects, they must influence them to desire the removal of his Excellency *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; and of the Hon. *Andrew Oliver*, Esq; from the Offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this Province.

And it is the humble Opinion of the Committee that Resolves be passed by the Honorable Board conformable to this Report.

(See SUPPLEMENT.)

In COUNCIL, June 25, 1773.

Read and accepted, and thereupon the Board passed the following RESOLVES, (4)

RESOLVED unanimously, That the Writer of the Letter sign'd *Tho. Hutchinson*, dated 18 *June* 1768, in giving an Account of the Seizure on the 10th of the same Month, erroneously affirmed, that no endeavors were used the next day by any authority, except the Governor, to discover and punish the offenders; and unjustly charg'd the Council with evasion and with declining to assist the Governor with their advice, when called upon for that purpose.

RESOLVED, That the Writer of the Letter sign'd *Tho. Hutchinson*, dated *August* 1768, in endeavoring to justify the Conduct of the Commissioners of the Customs when they unnecessarily deserted the Town of *Boston*, represented the Danger they would have expos'd themselves to by remaining there, the consequent Necessity of their removing from thence, and the Want of further Aid & Support to be given to the Officers of the Crown in general, in such Terms as did excite to the prosecuting a Measure which had been efficaciously recommended to Administration, namely the sending of Regiments into the Metropolis; which has been productive of much Confusion and Bloodshed. (5) (d)

RESOLVED, That the Letter signed *Tho. Hutchinson*, dated the 4th of October 1768, contains a very exaggerated Representation of the disordered State of the Province, and greatly tended to inflame the Resentment of Administration, still further against the Town of Boston in particular, and the Province in general. (5)

RESOLVED unanimously, That in the same Letter the Writer has unjustly censured the Council, making divers groundless Assertions, tending to subject them to the Displeasure of his Majesty, for their Conduct with Respect to providing Quarters for the Troops, and strangely charging them with Ingratitude to Parliament, altho' they strictly followed the Requisitions of the Mutiny Act, and in all their Proceedings attended not only to the Letter, but to the Spirit and Intention of said Act. (5)

RESOLVED, That it appears to this Board that the Writer of the Letter sign'd *Tho. Hutchinson*, dated 10 *December* 1768, by unjustly censuring a Number of the Council for petitioning Parliament for a Repeal of the American Revenue Acts, had it in Contemplation and in *Design* to bring on them the Displeasure of Administration, and that it had a Tendency to effect an Alteration in the Constitution of this Province. (5)

RESOLVED unanimously, That the Representation made in said Letter being greatly erroneous, and reflecting great Dishonor on the Petitioners, manifestly tended to defeat the Prayer of the Petition, and would have been at any Time unkind and injurious to this People, but was more especially so at a Time, when all regular approach by Petition to Parliament from hence, had been greatly interrupted by means of Governor Bernard, and other Enemies of the Province. (5)

RESOLVED unanimously, That the Writer of the Letter sign'd *Tho. Hutchinson*, dated 20 *January* 1769, who does not appear to have thought that the sending the Troops hither indicated a sufficient Degree of Resentment, did by his said Letter manifestly approve, and therein intimated the Propriety of further Marks of Resentment to be shewn by Parliament, either on the Province in general or on particular Persons. (6)

RESOLVED, That by the same Letter it appears that the Writer gave it as his Opinion, that other Measures than declaratory Acts & Resolves were necessary to secure the Dependance of the Colonies, & that he strongly recommended such Measures, and declared that "there must be an Abridgment of what are called English Liberties."

RESOLVED, That it appears to this Board that the Writer of the Letter sign'd *Andw. Oliver*, had it in *Design* to promote the passing of Acts of Parliament for the purpose of raising a Revenue in America, with a View to his own Personal Emolument, and rendering the Officers of the Crown independent of the People, in direct Violation of the Charter of this Province. (6)

RESOLVED, As the Opinion of this Board, That by the Representations contained in the Letter sign'd *Andrew Oliver* dated 11 May, 1768, of the Temper of the People, and the Want of some effectual Support to Government, which in said Letter is alledged to have been too weak to subdue their turbulent Spirits, the Writer not only had it in his Intention, but probably became instrumental to introduce a Military Force into this Province. (6)

RESOLVED unanimously, That the Writer of the Letter sign'd *Andw. Oliver*, dated 13 in February, 1769, by representing the Council as wholly under the Influence of the Populace, intended to prepare the Way for the Adoption of his plan proposed in the same Letter, for subverting the Constitution, and, in a great Measure destroying the Liberties of the People. (6)

RESOLVED, That the Exaggerations and Misrepresentations contained in the aforesaid Letters sign'd *Tho. Hutchinson* and *Andw. Oliver*, collectively considered, have had an unhappy Tendency, and have probably operated to bring upon this Province, the Displeasure of our gracious Sovereign, to procure the Armaments which have been sent hither, and are expressive of such Displeasure; to prevent a Redress of our Grievances; and to alienate the mutual Affection and dissolve the Union which ought always to subsist between Great Britain and her Colonies. (5) (6)

WHEREFORE, As Duty and Loyalty to the King, Affection to the Mother Country, and Regard for this Province, must influence the Friends of them to desire the removal of Causes productive of such Effects. And whereas the mutual Affection which ought ever to subsist between a People and their principal Magistrates, is in this Province totally destroyed by the Conduct of the Governor and Lieut. Governor; as they have entirely lost the Confidence of this People, and are consequently become unsuitable Instruments for promoting the inseperable Interests of the King and his faithful Subjects here:

RESOLVED, That if his Majesty, in his great Goodness shall be pleased to remove his Excellency *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; and the Hon. *Andrew Oliver* Esq; from the Offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor; it is the humble Opinion of this Board, that it will be promotive of his Majesty's Service and the Good of his loyal and affectionate People of this Province.

N. B. There was but one of the foregoing Resolves that had so many as three Dissentients.

(c) see pa. 1159, &c. (d) pa. 1159, &c.

(1) vid molasses act pa. 9, vol. 2 — Tea act pa. 736, vol. 1. (2) vid the Letter with the references pa. 1155, &c. (3) See the Letter, with references to it, pa. 1156, &c. (4) vid the Letter with references page 1158, &c. (4) vid pa. 1141, &c. &c. 1158, &c. 1159, &c. (5) pa. 1159, &c. (6) vid the Letter with particular references page 1159, &c. 1165

(1). vid his Letter with the references, page 1165, &c.

(2). vid his Letter with the references, page 1168, &c.

(3). vid his Letter with the references page 1174, &c.

(4). vid pa. 313.

(5). vid pa. 313.

(6). vid. 1 column of this page

(a) vid charter pa. 1077, vol. 2.

(6). vid in Index vol. 3 under Oliver (appointment)

what
expence, vexation, and loss of time this must be to us, and whether we have not just cause of complaint.

We have also in vain waited with great impatience for years past, in hopes his Majesty wou'd have nominated his judges, and other executive officers in every colony in America, which would in a great measure removed the cause of our complaint.—Nothing can be more necessary than a speedy regulation in this, and constituting it a regal government; & nothing is of such important use to a nation, as that men who excel in *wisdom* and *virtue* should be encouraged to undertake the business of government: But the iniquitous course of their courts of justice in this colony, deter such men from serving the public, or if they do so, unless patronized at home, their wisdom and virtue are turned against them with such malignity, that it is more safe to be *insomnus* than renown'd.—The principal exception I have met with here, is James Helmes, Esq; who was chosen chief justice by the general assembly at last election.—He accepted his appointment, distinguishes himself by capacity and application, and seems neither afraid nor ashamed to administer impartial justice to *all*, even to the native and residing creditors of the mother country.—I have known him grant them temporary relief by writs of error, &c. when both he, and they, were overruled by the partiality of the court; and in vain, tho' with great candour and force, plead with the rest of the bench, that for the honour of the colony, and their own reputation, they ought never to pay less regard to the decrees of his Majesty in council, because the property was determined in great Britain, than to their own. I have also heard him with *resolution and firmness*, when he discovered the court to be *immoderately partial*, order his name to be inrol'd, as dissenting from the verdict.—For such honesty and candour, I am persuaded he will be deposed at next election, unless they should be still in hopes of making a convert of him.

I wish it was in my power to prevent every American from suffering for the cause of integrity, and their mother country; *be.* in an especial manner, should not only be *protected* & *supported*, but appear among the first promotions.—Is there no gentleman of public spirit at home, that would be pleased to be an instrument of elevating a man of his principals and probity? or is it become fashionable for vice to be countenanced with impunity, and every trace of virtue past over unnoticed! God forbid.

The colonies have originally been wrong founded.—They ought all to have been regal governments, and every executive officer appointed by the King. Until that is effected, and they are properly regulated, they will never be beneficial to themselves, nor good subjects to Great-Britain.—You see with what contempt they already treat the acts of parliament for regulating their trade, and enter into the most public, illegal and affronting combinations to obtain a repeal, by again imposing upon the British merchants and manufacturers, and all under the cloak of *retrenching their expences*, by avoiding every *unnecessary superfluity*. Were that really the case, I am sure I wou'd, and also every other British subject, esteem them for it; but the fact is, they obtain'd a repeal of the stamp act by mercantile influence, and they are now endeavouring by the same artifice and finesse to repeal the acts of trade, and obtain a total exemption from all taxation.—Were it otherways, and they sincerely disposed to stop the importation of every unnecessary superfluity, without affronting the British legislation, by their public, general, and illegal combinations, they might accomplish their purposes with much more *decency*, and suppress it more effectually by the acts of their own legislation, imposing such duties upon their importation here,* as might either occasion a total prohibition, or confine the consumption of them to particular individuals that can afford to buy, by which measures they would also raise a considerable colony REVENUE, and ease the poorer inhabitants in the tax they now pay:—But the temper of the country is exceedingly *factious*, and prone to sedition; they are growing more *imperious, haughty*, nay *insolent* every day, and in a short space, unless holsome regulations take place, the spirit they have inkindled, and the conceptions of government they have imbibed, will be more grievous to the mother country than ever the ostracism was to the Athenians.

A bridse at present, may accomplish more than a rod hereafter; for the malignant poison of the times, like a general pestilence, spreads beyond conception; and if the British parliament are too late in their regulations, neglect measures seven years, which are essentially necessary now, shou'd they then be able to stifle their commotions, it will only be a temporary extinction, consequently, every hours indulgence will answer no other purpose than enable them in a more effectual manner to sow seeds of dissension to be rekindled whenever they are in a capacity to oppose the mother country, and render themselves independent of her.

Have they not already in the most public manner shewn their opposition to the measures of parliament in the affair of the late stamp act? Don't they now with equal violence and audacity, in both public papers and conversation, declare the parliamentary regulations in their acts of trade to be illegal and a mere nullity?—What further proofs do we wait for, of either their good or bad disposition? Did you ever hear of any colonies, *in their infant state*, teach the science of tyranny, *reduced into rules*,† over every subject that discountenanced their measures in opposition to the mother country, *in a more imperious manner than they have done these four years past?* Have they not made use of every stroke of policy (in their way) to avail themselves of the dark purposes of their independence, and suffered no restraint of conscience, or fear, not even the guilt of threatning *to excite a civil war*, and *revolt*, if not indulged with an unlimited trade, without restraint; and British protection, without expence? for that is the english of it.——Is this their true, or mistaken portrait? SAY.——If it is their true one, ought not such pernicious maxims of policy? Such wicked discipline? Such ingratitude? Such dissimulation? Such perfidy? Such violent, ruthless and sanguinary councils, where a Cleon bears rule, and an Aristides cannot be endured, to be crushed in embryo? If not, the alternative cannot avoid producing such a government, as will ere long throw the whole kingdom into the utmost confusion, endanger the life, liberty and property of every good subject, and again expose them to the merciless assassination of a rabble.

I am sensible that in all political disputes, especially in America, a man may see some things to blame on both sides, and so much to fear, which ever faction should conquer, as to be justified in not intermidling with either; but in matters of such vast importance as the present, wherein we have suffer'd so much,—still deeply interested, and by which the peace and tranquility of the nation is at stake; it is difficult to conceal ones emotions from a friend, and remain a tranquil spectator on a theatre of such chicanery and colusion, as will inevitably (if not checked, and may sooner happen than is imagin'd by many) chill the blood of many a true Briton.

It may be true policy, in some cases, to tame the fiercest spirit of popular liberty, not by blows, or by chains, but by soothing her into a willing obedience, and making her kiss the very hand that restrains her; but such policy wou'd be a very unsuitable pot on to cure the malady of the present times. They are too much corrupted; and already so intoxicated with their own importance, as to make a wrong use of lenient measures.—they construe them into their own natural rights, and a timidity in the mother country. They consider themselves a little bigger than the *frog* in the *fable*, and that G. Britain can never long grapple with their huge territory of 1500 miles frontier, already populous, and increasing with such celerity, as to double their numbers once in *twenty-five years*. This is not perfectly consonant with my idea of the matter, tho' such calculation has been made; and admitting it to be erroneous, yet, as they believe it, it has the same evil effect, and possesses the imaginations of the people with such a degree of insanity and enthusiasm, as there is hardly any thing more common than to hear them boast of particular colonies that can raise on a short notice *an hundred thousand fighting men, to oppose the force of Great-Britain*; certain it is, that they increase in numbers by emigration &c. very fast, and are become such a body of people, with such extensive territory, as require every bud of their genius and disposition to be narrowly watched, and pruned with great judgment, otherways they may become not only troublesome to Great Britain, but enemies to themselves.—Now is the critical season.—They are still like some raw giddy youth just emerging into the world in a corrupt degenerate age. A parent, or a guardian, is therefore still necessary; and if well managed, they will soon arrive at such maturity as to become obedient, dutiful children; but if neglected long, the rod of chastisement will be so much longer necessary as to become too burthensome, and must be dropt with the colonies—They almost consider themselves as a separate people from Great Britain already.

Last month while I was attending the General Assembly, the Governor sent a writen message to the lower house, importing his intentions of a resignation at the next election, assigning for reasons, the fumes in the colony and party spirit were so high, and that bribery and corruption were so predominant, that neither *life liberty* nor *property* were safe &c.&c.&c. Now Sir, whether the Governor's intentions as exhibited in this open, public declaration, was real, or *feign'd* to answer political purposes; it still evinces their decrepid state; the prostitution of government; and melancholly situation of every good subject: For it cannot be supposed by any candid inquisitor, that a declaration of that nature, and form, would, if not true, been deliver'd by a Governor to a whole legislative body, in order to emancipate himself. If this truth is granted, and this allow'd to be their unhappy situation, how much is it the duty of every good man, and what language is sufficient to paint in an effectual manner, this interoal imbecility of an English colony (in many other respects favourably situated for trade and commerce, one of the safest, largest and most commodious harbours in all America, or perhaps in all Europe, accessible at all seasons, situated in a fine climate, and abounding with fertile soil)—to the maternal bowels of compassion, in order that she may seasonably, if she thinks it necessary to interpose, regulate, and wipe away their pernicious CHARTER, render'd obnoxious by the abuse of it.

I am afraid I have tired your patience with a subject that must give pain to every impartial friend to Great Britain and her colonies.—When I took up my pen,—I only intended to have communicated the out lines of such of my perplexities (without diping so far into political matter) as I tho't would atone for, or excuse my long silence, and excite your compassion & advice.

Our friend Robinson is gone to Boston to join the commissioners.(d) My compliments to Col[o] Stuart.——May I ask the favour of you both to come and eat a xmas dinner with me at batchelor's hall, and celebrate the festivity of the season with me in Narraganset woods. A covy of partridges, or bevy of quails, will be entertainment for the col[o] and me, while the pike and pearch ponds amuse you.——Should business or preingagements prevent me that pleasure, permit me to ask the favour of your earliest intelligence of the proceedings of parliament; and of your opinion whether our case is not so great as to excite their compassion and interposition were it known. This narration, together with your own knowledge of many of the facts, and the disposition of the colonies in general, will refresh your memory, and enable you to form a judgment. Relief from home seems so tedious, especially to us who have suffered so much, like to suffer more, and unacquainted with their reasons of delay, that I am quite impatient.

Above twelve months ago, I received from three Gentlemen in London (in trust for several others) exemplified accounts for a balance of above twenty-six thousand pounds sterling, most due from this colony, not £50 of which shall I ever be able to recover without compulsive measures, and what is still worse, my lawyer advises me from all thoughts of prosecution, unless a change of government ensues. I am therefore obliged to send them his opinion (in justification of my own conduct) in lieu of money ten years due. Poor Satisfaction! Our consolation must be in a British parliament. Every other avenue is rendered impregnable by their subtilty, and degeneracy, and we can no longer depend upon a people who are so unthankful for our indulgences, and the lenity of their mother country. I wish you the compliments of the approaching season, and a succession of many happy new years.

I am Sir, with much regard,
Your most humble Servant,
G. ROME.

Whereas Publick Notice has been given (agreeable to Law,) to the Proprietors of a Township of Land lying on Little-Amarascoggin River, in the County of Cumberland, in the late Province of Main, Granted by the Great and General Court on the 11th Day of June, A. D. 1771. to Capt. Joshua Fuller and others, of the Taxes that have been Assessed on the Rights of said Proprietors; several of which are Delinquent in the Payment of said Taxes: This is therefore to Notify said Delinquents, that unless they pay their Taxes to Capt. Nathaniel Coolidge of Watertown, Collector of Taxes for said Proprietors, on or before the 27th Day of July next, at Eight o'Clock Forenoon, their respective Rights will on that Day be Sold by the Subscribers (as the Law directs) for the Payment of their Taxes and Charges, at the House of Captain Coolidge aforesaid.

June 9, 1773. *Alexander Shepard, Josiah Brown, Josiah Bisco.* } Committee for Sale.

Boston: Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1773.

* I mean foreign growth, or fabrications; but if on British, it would be more preferable than their present system.

† The Committee to the Sons of Liberty, &c.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of (No. 951.)

MONDAY, June 28, 1773.

To Mr. HUTCHINSON.

I HAVE again perused your letters, and am constrained to revisit you: Being unused to claim audience of *the Great*, you will pardon my inability to attemper my awkward but honest salutations to the elegant ease of the courtier: Your repeated injunctions of secrecy to your confidential correspondent, evidence you to be not perfectly callous to the feelings of humanity. Those who shrink not at guilt, frequently recoil at shame: The most hardened prodigate is more appalled at the hazard of detection, than in the perpetration of the grossest enormities: Influenced as I am, by that first great duty of every citizen, to drag to light the conspirators against the publick safety, I feel some regret to wound a sensibility so tremblingly alive: I could applaud you, could I hush my conscience in a dead sleep, with less reluctance than I now censure you: Were I not thoroughly perswaded your conspiracies tend to the ruin of my country, you might glut your unfated ambition, and cram your avarice to bursting, sooner than provoke my indignation.

The iniquitous measures concerted by you and the junto of enemies to the peace and welfare of the colony, have steadily received all that encouragement and support, which your native cunning, specious address, and extensive popularity could afford them: The natural weight of family interest, joined to the adventitious aid of extraordinary circumstance, and that fertile source of corruption, *titular dignities*, which you have managed like a skilful gambler, have preponderated in the adverse scale, by the foul revolt of the natural guardian of the rights of the people. The infamous monopoly of the offices of government in your family, has served to render the most of them of some significance: others have been gleaned in the true policy of a *roman praefect*, from the very dregs of mankind; so far from being distinguished by their natural or acquired excellencies, they are rather remarkable for a gross defect of education and understanding: These have been modestly denominated *the better sort of people*. I affect not to despise any man, but detest the motive of snatching a rascal from the dunghill, tho' by arts the most contemptible, he may have acquired a casual opulence, and introduce him to rank and place, to abet the designs of a traitor: Men of such characters, so unaccountably distinguished by you, to be sure could not be ungrateful; they must of necessity adopt the sentiments, and concur in the measures of a person of your reputed wisdom, from whom they live, have, and have their political being; the dread of being consigned to their primitive nothingness, should they be possessed of one spark of virtue, would prevent their acting counter to your sovereign dictates: Could they be supposed to court disgrace by an heroic act of self-denial, you had another tenure to secure obedience by your assurance, *that they would certainly meet with favour and encouragement.*

In your own person you exhibit a shining example of the corrupt traffick of the times; you have received a noble compensation for your pliability: If you are become the pack horse of tyranny, you bound over us with glittering trappings: I cannot but admire the fertility of your genius; rich in expedients, you could ever bend your interpretations to the temper of your masters: ministerial Mandates operate in your hands with an energy uncontroulable: Right, justice, private judgment and public convenience, have ever been annihilated at the *fiat* of a private instruction; yet by the strange struggle of a political Pilate, you have affected to wash your hands of the guilt of parricide. But have you not gone beyond your tether, sir? In the career of success, you have failed to consider the times might alter still: As you have proceeded too far to retreat without covering yourself with disgrace, persevere I charge you. Let us not arraign you of a want of fortitude or consistency; blush only in secret, if conscience awakened, denies you repose; laugh at that bugbear of the sordid and timerous; despise the frowns of the virtuous, the curses of the multitude; preserve what? Conscience placated, honour unimpeached, integrity untainted, or your country unthralled? no sir! preserve your place.

You insist, *there must be an abridgement of what are called English Liberties; you wish to see a further restraint of Liberty in the colony* ✋ for what reason, Sir! because your misrepresentations would fail of their designed effect, without the total ruin of the colony! Let me challenge you in the face of Heaven: What right has the colony justly forfeited? What claim has she not justly made? Do not reason and equity forbid us to pay submission to such acts and regulations, which so far from being beneficial, are grievous and unconstitutional? Are we indulged in the personal security of British subjects? No! Is acquired property ours by any certain tenure? No. Are not our claims of charter-rights deemed nugatory, insolent and contumacious? Yes. One question more I must be indulged in, What must be the opinion of your virtue and honesty, among your confidential correspondents, when they consider you as a native American, so solicitous to abridge the Liberties of your countrymen? What must be the resentments of your fellow citizens respecting the man whom they have peculiarly caressed, honoured and promoted? You have intended the colonies an irreparable mischief, by inculcating that narrow and diabolical maxim, that *a colony distant from the parent state, cannot possibly enjoy all the liberty of the parent state.* You refer probably to the colonies of Rome, the fruits of conquest; do not the circumstances of these colonies materially differ from those? pray inform me what is the bond of our subjection? Those colonies were harrassed by other Bernards and other Hutchinsons, they finally revolted; and after tearing the Empire to pieces by intestine broils, *Rome*, the mistress of the universe, gave up the ghost; and bequeaths a wiser lesson to *Britain* than that of the sage *Mr. Hutchinson* quoted above. Through your machinations, and those of your great antitype *Bernard*, this colony has suffered violence, even at this period, power has no barrier in America.—A tyrant sir! can make no atonement for reducing subjects to slavery: Power once perverted to the radical injury of a state, becomes too poor to make them compensation, and must and will be checked, whenever time and abilities present a favourable opportunity. To this Dilemma your wicked councils have reduced the nation; they certainly foresee, that civil discord must eventually purchase what is unseasonably witheld from unavailing petitions. (8)

LUCIUS.

By the Duke of Cumberland Packet, arrived at New-York, in five Weeks and three Days from Falmouth; and by the Captains Robson, from Bristol, and Morrison from Greenock, arrived here, we have the following Advices, viz.

Parliamentary Proceedings. (5)

LONDON, April 27, 1773.

YESTERDAY Afternoon Mr. Wilkes in person went into the rooms belonging to the Clerk of the House of Commons adjoining to the House, and demanded to be sworn in before a Commissioner. He likewise sent to a Commissioner by another member to demand the Commissioner to administer the oaths to him as one of the Members for Middlesex. The Commissioner refused to swear him in. Mr. Wilkes then desired a Member to state that fact to the House, and sent the following Paper to Mr. Glynn:

'Mr. Wilkes complains against Mr. Fraser, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, for refusing him the proper Certificate as one of the Knights of the shire for the County of Middlesex, and against Mr. Stracey, one of the Clerks of the Office where the Members are usually sworn, who informed Mr. Wilkes, that in course of Office no Member can be sworn, who is elected since the General Election from the Clerk of the Crown.

'JOHN WILKES.'

Room belonging to the Clerk of the House of Commons, Monday afternoon, Three of the Clock, April 26, 1773.

Serjeant Glynn immediately made a motion, that, 'Mr. Wilkes then attending should be called in for examination, and that if the complaint appeared well grounded, the Clerk of the Crown should be proceeded against.' This question being seconded by Mr. Sawbridge, a short debate arose, and the House divided; the numbers on the division were as follows:

Against the Question	224
For it	127

The following may be depended upon as the present state of our negotiations with the court of France.

UPON intelligence being received of a great remittance of money to Toulon, our Ambassador at the court of Versailles was directed to enquire whether there was any armament intended to be fitted out at that port, as in that case the court of Great Britain would think it necessary to send an adequate squadron to watch the motions of the French fleet in the Mediterranean.

Before an answer could be received from Versailles, the French Ambassador here was directed to acquaint our Ministry, that upon the requisition of the King of Sweden, between whom and France there subsists a defensive alliance, it was resolved to fit out a fleet to distress the Russians in the Mediterranean, whilst a small squadron should do the like in the Baltic; that under the apprehension of a Russian invasion of his dominions, he found it also necessary to demand the number of troops stipulated by the treaty; and that at present he stood in need of a considerable quantity of military stores. The court of Versailles declared, that in so far as concerned the military stores, they had already complied with the demands of Sweden, and that a considerable quantity was already shipped off from Dunkirk for the Baltic. At the same time they gave the most solemn assurances that they ONLY were concerned in the Swedish dispute, and that they studied nothing more than to preserve the present harmony with Great Britain.

Upon receiving this declaration our Ambassador at the court of Versailles was ordered to acquaint the French Ministry, that we could not stand silent spectators of hostilities committed AT SEA against our ALLY the Empress of Russia. When these orders were dispatched to France, others were issued for equipping a fleet; but immediately the French Ambassador received instructions from his court to acquaint us, that "the Russians having declared they have no intention to break with Sweden, the squadron arming at Toulon, and indeed all preparations at their other ports were laid aside.

Lord Sandwich has given such general satisfaction, by his conduct for this month past, that a great personage, we are told, made him the following compliment a day or two ago. "Sandwich, it is not in the power of so poor a man as the King of England to reward thee according to thy desert.

Notice is given for all War-Officers absent from their regiments in America and the West-Indies, to join them with all possible dispatch.

A bill is ordered to be brought in, to explain and amend the act of the 4th of George the Third, relative to the paper currency in America.

LONDON, May 3.

To the KING's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Petition of the Journeymen Weavers in London, in Behalf of themselves, their Wives and Children.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's humble but dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Journeymen Weavers in London, in Behalf of ourselves and Families, most humbly entreat Permission to approach your august Person, and in the deep Sorrow of our Hearts to supplicate your Royal Commiseration of the encreasing Distresses to which we and our miserable Families have been for a considerable Time past exposed, from the excessive high Price of Provisions, and that general Stagnation of Trade, which, in an unusally alarming Degree, has of late produced Ruin and Bankruptcy amongst great Numbers of the most respectable of your Majesty's mercantile Subjects.

That Divine Providence which hath been pleased to place us in the humble Rank we hold amongst the rest of your Majesty's Subjects hath been mercifully pleased at the same Time not to deny us the Gift of common Understanding, by which to discern the Causes that have produced the Afflictions we experience; the most obvious of these, were it not a Presumption, we would humbly beg Leave to represent, are founded in that insatiable Venality, which those intrusted with the executive Administration of your Majesty's Government, make the sole Rule of their Conduct.——*The same Spirit of Rapacity originally laid the Foundation of, and continues to cultivate that destructive Contention which has so long prevailed between the Parent State and the British Colonies in America.* ✋ *A Contention which tends totally to alienate the Affections of our distant Fellow Subjects; is pregnant with every future commercial Evil; and is the principal immediate Cause of the present prevailing Distress amongst the British Merchants, and which through them extends to us, your Majesty's miserable Subjects, who, for want of the usual Circulation of their Operations, are reduced to the utmost Degree of Destitution and Wretchedness.*

When we lately beheld the worthy Lord-Mayer & Liverymen of London approach the Throne, afflicted as we were, and eagerly grasping at every Resource, we were filled with pleasing Hopes that truth would penetrate and influence a Throne of Mercy. Alas! our Distresses continue; but your Majesty hath graciously declared your Royal Disposition to promote the Happiness and redress every real Grievance of your People. (7)

Most gracious Prince,

Our sufferings are real. We are Men; we are husbands; we are Fathers. Your Majesty's Royal Heart can in Idea for a Moment conceive the excruciating sensibility annexed to those tender Appellations, when the Objects of their warmest Affections are exposed to every Want, themselves deprived of the Fruits of their honest Industry, being unable to assist them. We cannot silently behold our Families perish. This we most humbly hope will plead our Excuse for presuming to approach your Majesty. Where can we look but to our Sovereign for Relief? We desire but that Truth may reach your Majesty. Experience has shewn the Manner of our Approach to be unnecessary; Experience has evinced that if not carried to the Royal Presence, Truth, will be intercepted.

May your Majesty then in Mercy to your People graciously condescend to listen to their Supplications, and be pleased to grant their humble Petition; so shall the Blessings of those that are ready to perish fall upon you, and thus shall your Majesty cause the Hearts of the Widows to sing for Joy.

(2) vid Index to vol. 1, 2, & 3 of this, under Barnard

(3) vid Index to vol, 2, 3, & this under Petitions.

(4) see the choice page 124, 529, Vol, 2

(5) vid pa, 305

(6) vid pa, 283

(7) vid Kings Answer, page 556, Vol, 3.

(8) see the marginal notes in the Letter for references &c. marks

✋ see page 310. ✋ vid Letters page, 1144 & vid List of Grievances pa, 1100 × vid pa, 454 Vol, 2

In having ye Government vid pa, 423, Vol, 3 — in the Salary vid pa, 570 Vol, 3 ✋ vid Letter pa, 1157 — see Charter pa, 1077, vol, 2. (8) vid Index to vol, 2, 3, & this under Hutchinson.

vid pa, 202.

vid pa, 209. 1154 & 2 Vol.

To Find English Gazetteers, Turn to petitions &c, in Index to Vol 2, 3, & this.

There was yesterday a very respectable meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex at the assembly room at Mile-End.—— Mr. Wilkes took the chair, and after many debates the Resolution stood as follows: That it is the opinion of the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex that a return to the ancient mode of representation in short Parliaments, and a bill for the exclusion of Placemen and Pensioners from the House of Commons, is the most likely method of obtaining a redress of the various grievances under which the subjects of this kingdom labour."

They write from Stutigard that Mr. Suss, heretofore Privy Counsellor and President of the Chamber of Finances to the late Duke of Wirtemberg, was hang'd there the 4th of this Month, on a Gallows of Iron, and afterwards put into an Iron Cage fix'd thereto. The following Circumstances are told of him: That having been conducted before the Commissaries, which were to pronounce Judgment against him, he threw himself at their Feet, and made the most earnest Supplications to obtain Pardon, but was silenced that he might hear his Sentence. When they came to that Part of it which says, *that he was to be hang'd for having endeavour'd to ruin his Country*, he gave Tokens of most violent Despair: They were obliged to hold him, and to stop his Mouth. He was carried to Execution cloathed in Scarlet embroider'd with Gold. He struggled so much and made so violent a Resistance, that it was with great Difficulty he was executed. He would fain have spoke to the People when he was upon the Ladder, but he was hindered by the Noise of Drums.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

Since our last arrived here the Ship Minerva, Capt. Faries, with 300 Passengers, and the Brig Charlotte, Capt. Montgomery, with 150 Passengers, both from Newry.

We hear from Ireland, that the great Emigrations to America, has so worked on the Minds of the Landlords, that they are falling the Rents of their Lands to induce the People to stay at Home.

BOSTON, June 28.

Last Wednesday the House of Commons of this Province, passed a humble PETITION and REMONSTRANCE to the KING, praying that his Majesty would be pleased to remove from their Posts in the Government, his Excellency THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; Governor, and the honorable ANDREW OLIVER, Esq; Lieutenant Governor, by a Majority as follows, viz.

YEAS	YEAS
Mr. Samuel Adams	Mr. Benjamin Ball
Hon. John Hancock, Esq;	Jonas Dix, Esq;
William Phillips, Esq;	James Prescott, Esq;
Capt. William Heath	Henry Gardner, Esq;
Mr. Samuel Howe	Mr. Josiah Pierce
Ebenezer Thayer, jun. Esq	Mr. Moses Gunn
Mr. Nathaniel Bailey	Mr. Phinehas Wright
Benjamin Lincoln, Esq;	Mr. Isaac Lothrop
Mr. Abner Ellis	Mr. Gideon Vinall
Mr. Moses Bullen	Mr. Ebenezer Sprout
Mr. Jabez Fisher	Mr. Ebenezer White
Capt. Benjamin White	Mr. Samuel Lucus
Mr. Enoch Ellis	Mr. John Turner
Dr. Samuel Holten	Capt. Joseph Cushing
Capt. Michael Farley	Capt. Woodbridge Brown
Hon. Joseph Gerrish, Esq;	Capt. John Gray
Capt. Jonathan Greenleaf	Mr. Stephen Nye
Azor Orne, Esq;	Daniel Leonard, Esq;
Ebenezer Burrell, Esq;	Robert-Treat Paine, Esq;
Mr. Moody Bridges,	Capt. Joseph Barney
Capt. Henry Herrick,	Jeraheel Bowers, Esq;
Mr. Samuel Smith	Benjamin Aikin, Esq;
Mr. Jonathan Wenster	Mr. John Dagget
Nathaniel Allen, Esq;	Elnathan Walker, Esq;
Mr. John Gould	Thomas Bragdon, Esq;
Aaron Wood, Esq;	Mr. Ebenezer Sayer
Isaac Merrill, Esq;	Jonathan Allen, Esq;
Capt. Daniel Thurston	Stephen Hussey, Esq;
Capt. Thomas Gardner	Mr. Joshua Bigelow
Mr. Nathaniel Gorham	Capt. Asa Whitcomb
Mr. Samuel Wyman	Mr. Edward Rawson
Capt. James Barrett	Jedediah Foster, Esq;
Abraham Fuller, Esq;	Capt. Henry King
Samuel Bancroft, Esq;	Mr. Thomas Dimy
Mr. Peter Bent	Capt. Stephen Maynard
William Stickney, Esq;	Mr. Phinehas Heywood
Mr. Jonas Stone	Dr. John Taylor
Mr. Simeon Spaulding	Israel Taylor Esq;
Capt. Joseph Twitchell	Hon. John Whitcomb, Esq;
Mr. Thomas Plympton	Mr. Paul Mandell
Capt. Ebenezer Harnden	Mr. Charles Goodrich
NAYS	
Mr. Josiah Howe	Thomas Gilbert, Esq;
Mr. John Pickering, junr.	Capt. Jeremiah Learned,
Elisha Jones, Esq;	William Tyng, Esq;
Abijah White, Esq;	James McCobb, Esq;
Josiah Edson, Esq; (2)	David Ingersoll, junr. Esq;
Edward Bacon, Esq;	Mr. David Noble

The Court of INQUIRY at Newport have adjourn'd without Day—but we do not learn they have made any Discovery. *vid. pa. 302.*

PROMOTED.

[*For what Merits or Services to their Country?*]

Edward Bacon, Esq; Colonel of a Regiment in the County of Barnstable.

David Ingersol, Esq; Captain of a Company of Cadets, at Great-Barrington, with the Rank of Major.

Two or Three more FEATHERS 'tis said are to be dispos'd of: one of which 'tis reported will not fall much short of Freetown. (a)

(Advertisements omitted will be in our next.)

An Article under the London Head of May 6, says, "Yesterday the Commons agreed to the Report of the Amendments made to the East-India Tea-Bill, and ordered it to be engross'd."

May 30, 1773—Silas Butler of the Sloop Fox, of Dartmouth, from Whaling, spoke with Capt. Abraham Bartlet, in the Brig William from Boston, for Dominica, in Lat. 24 Deg. 40 Miles N. Long. 57 Deg. 50 Miles W. from London, out 30 Days all well on Board.—Also June 19, 1773—Spoke Capt. John Williams in Brig Woodbridge, of Marblehead, from London for Virginia, out 7 Weeks, in Latt. 37 Deg. N. Long. 73 Deg. W. all well on Board.

Three Transports are arrived at New-York from Plymouth, with part of the Royal Welch Fuzileers; another Transport with the remainder of the Regiment was not arrived.

MARRIED] Rev. Mr. William Whitwell, of Marblehead, to Mr. Rebecca Parker, of Sandwich.

At Newbury-Port, Capt. Silas Nowell, to Miss Patty Crose.

Mr. Joshua Losing to Miss Elizabeth Bliss of Springfield.

On Friday the 25th Instant, between the Hours of 8 and 9 in the Evening, as one of Governor Tryon's best Men* was coming from the North end, he most basely and cowardly attack'd a poor Cripple that had but one Leg, the Cripple engag'd him in a fierce conflict, and beat him to such a degree that he submitted to the Wooden Leg, and own'd the Taylor to be his Master.

* He was aid de Camp to Gov. Gen. Wm. Tryon.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

ON THURSDAY NEXT,

At his usual Place of Sale,

A Variety of European Articles, consisting of Calicoes—Irish Linnens—Checks—Shalloons Tobinets—Mozeens—Serges—Broad Cloths—Cotton and Worsted Hose—Handkerchiefs—Lawns—Cambricks—&c. &c. Likewise sundry Articles of Houshold—Wearing Apparel—Watches, &c. &c. &c.

Thursday next at Three o'Clock, P. M.

JUST ARRIVED,

AND TO BE SOLD on Board the Brigantine HERMOINE, *Donald Traill*, Master, Choice

New-Castle Coals, Champain and common QUART BOTTLES.

Inquire of PETER HUGHES, at his Store in King-Street, *Boston*.

Enoch Brown,

Respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of Town and Country, that among his many extreme Pennyworths, he has,

Most beautiful Irish Hollands; some as fine as perhaps any in America.——Also,—— A very great Assortment of Middling and Low pric'd Linnens.

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

At NINE in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At RUSSELL's Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

A Variety of genteel House Furniture, belonging to a Gentleman going out of the Province, viz.

An elegant Mohogony Desk and Book Case Glass Doors, a most excellent Eight-Day Clock, Hair Bottom, Leather Bottom and other Chairs, Mohogony Dining Tables, Tea Table, Card Table, and Bureaus, several four Post Bedsteds, Feather Beds, one Spring Clock for Chamber very neat, Looking-Glasses, Dressing Glasses, Kitching Furniture, &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY NEXT—— NINE o'Clock.

Liverpool & St. Martins SALT,

Anchors, Bar-Iron, Iron hollow Ware, Scythes, Siccles, English and German Steel, Nova-Scotia Grindstones, Piemento by the Bag, Raisins, Souchong and Hyson Tea, Delph and Glass Ware.—Also,—English Goods as usual to be Sold by

Benjamin Andrews,

Opposite the Market.

IRISH LINNENS.

The remainder of the cheap LINNENS, belonging to the Estate of Mr. *William Beatty*, deceased, are to be Sold at the lowest Rate for Cash, at the Store opposite the Head of Green's Wharff.

WANTED,

A Lower Room and two Chambers furnished, or a small House, or Half a House unfurnished. Whoever has such to Lett, may meet with a Tenant by applying to the Printers hereof.

To the LEATHER DRESSERS in Town & Country.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform you that the Leather Mill in Dorchester is ready to enter upon immediately, the new Dam being down, and such other Alterations made, as will enable said Mill to go even in dryest Seasons. Such Gentlemen as incline to favour me with their Employ, by leaving their Names in Writing at my Shop in Boston, shall be duly acquainted every Time the Mill is clear; and all Favours greatly acknowledged, by their humble Servant,

Boston, June 26, 1773. ANDREW GILLESPIE.

New AUCTION-ROOM, Cornhill

TO MORROW MORNING Ten o'Clock

Will begin the Sale by PUBLIC VENDUE,

AT THE NEW AUCTION-ROOM IN CORNHILL

A great Variety of GOODS,——Consisting of

YARD-Wide ¾ and ⅘ Irish-Linens, a great Variety of Patches, Chints, Callicoes, Printed Linens, Copper-plate Furniture, India and English Silks, Superfine and middling Broad-Cloths, Beaver, Coating and Felt-Hatts, Checks, strip'd Holland, Marble, brown and white Thread Hose, Worsted Hose and Half pieces, Velvets and Velverets, strip'd, figur'd and plain, Lawns, strip'd, check'd and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Regalls, colour'd and white Thread, Tapes, Button, Twist and silk Hair, Table-Cloths, Osnabrigs, bolting silk Crape, Thickfetts, Allapeens, Grizetts, black Lace, string and silk Gauze, Cyprus, Hatt Crape, Cambrick, Sagathys, Long-lawns, plain and figur'd Dimities, a Number of Articles in the Saddler's Business, as Bridle Girths, Boot-Garters, Silver Mount Whips, &c.

Wm. GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The Sale to begin at TEN o'Clock.

N. B. Several beautiful Mahogany Card Tables, Night Tables, Lobbie Chest Drawers, a Bureau Bed and green Harrateen Bed Curtains, &c. at Private Sale.

SADLERY GOODS.

Robert G. Cranch,

Hereby acquaints his Friends and the Publick, that he has just Imported in Capt. Robson from Bristol, and has for Sale at his Shop the South Side of the Exchange, near the Town-House, Boston,

A compleat Assortment of Sadlery GOODS —Among which are——

Best English Saddle Trees, Plated Bits and Stirrups of the very best kind, Silver Cap Whips, Saddle Strainers, with Sadlers tools of all Sorts, and almost every Article that can be enquir'd for in the Sadlery Way, which he is determined to Sell on the lowest Terms for Cash.

He likewise continues to make all Sorts of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, in the neatest manner, and sell them as Cheap as they can be Imported.

N. B. He takes old Saddles in Exchange. Favours received will be gratefully acknowledged.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP

At Mr. McLeans Watch-Maker

in King-Street, opposite the N. E. Corner of the Town House, a very handsome Chamber ORGAN: Also, an elegant HAND ORGAN with three Barrils, which plays 24 Tunes, the Musick according to the best Masters.

TO BE SOLD

Best SCOTCH COALS,

On Board the Ship St. Andrew, James Morrison Master, lying at the lower end of the Long-Wharf: Ship will Sail for EDINGTON, North-Carolina in eight Days; For Freight or Passage apply to William Duguid and Co's on Treat's Wharf, or the Master on Board.

Said Duguid and Company have for Sale some best Wore Sails: Also,—A few Boxes of Brimstone of extraordinary fine Quality, and 2 few Kegs of Barley.

TO BE SOLD

A large Convenient Store and Shop fronting Ann-Street and the Market Square: Enquire of Jonas Clark, at his Shop just above Dock Square.

TO BE LETT

A commodious SHOP on the Exchange, King-Street: Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD

A likely strong healthy able-Bodied NEGRO-MAN, about 21 Years of Age: Enquire of Edes and Gill.

A young Woman with a good young Breast of Milk would be glad to go into a Gentleman's Family to Suckle, she can be well recommended.—Enquire of the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A genteel Dwelling-House with a convenient Yard, Garden, Pump, &c. pleasantly situated in Fleet-Street leading to JOHN HANCOCK, Esq's Wharf. For further Particulars, Inquire of MARY DORRINGTON living in said House.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Avery from Halifax. Begbie from New-Providence. Thayer from Rhode Island. Smith from North-Carolina. Robson from Bristol. Morrison from Greenock.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last, Eight Whites. Two Black.

Baptis'd in the several Churches, Nine.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.*

Monday,	34 min. after 6	Friday,	25 m aft.
Tuesday,	10 min. af. 7	Saturday,	25 m. af. 12
Wednesday,	57 m. aft. 7	Lord's Day	30 m. af. 1
Thursday	30 min. aft. 8		

Boston: Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1773.

a Caution to Gov.r Hutchinson, Oliver Paxton & other enemies to this Province vid page 309. (1) vid the Remembrance, page 486 (2) a Pretender, vid pa, 161. Vol. Capt. John Malcom & Elis Fyler. (a) Col.o Gilbert.

See Merchants agreement &c. pa. 339, Vol. I. (a) See Index Vol. I. under Merchants (b) vid Index Vol. I. under Stamp act